

cleaned up I am going in it." With that, he turned, fully dressed, with his tie and his jacket and his suit, and he jumped in the lake. He was so ecstatic about the fact that this community was going to be rid of this blighted parcel of land—about 100 acres, a big piece of land.

It is fantastic. I believe it will result in not only more revenues for the community but also a lifting of the spirit in that community.

That is what we ought to be doing. We ought not tinker with Superfund, to reduce it, to emasculate it such that it has no power and no strength.

I hope we are going to be able to do that in the next few days. I hope the American people will insist that as we attempt to clean up our land and avoid the sprawl that we are living with that we will pay attention to what we have as a society in terms of an obligation to future generations.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair for the opportunity to have the floor.

I yield the floor.

TRAGEDY IN LITTLETON, COLORADO

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I want to say a few words about the tragedy in Colorado. I want to express my sincere sympathies for the families and victims of yesterday's events.

Once again, we have witnessed a deadly school shooting in America's heartland. Yesterday's events, although greater in magnitude than other shootings in recent years, have, it seems, become part of a growing trend in this country, and particularly among young people, and that is to solve everyday problems with deadly violence.

Now, some of us have heard firsthand the gruesome effects of gun violence. But we can't imagine what the classmates and families of those Colorado children must be going through today. The senseless loss, the graphic memories, the fear of violence, the lack of explanation.

Who among us can imagine how we would feel if two dozen of our friends and classmates were gunned down in a matter of minutes? Who among us knows what we would say to our own children if something like this happened at their school? And who among us wants to imagine what it would be like to receive that phone call telling us that our child is no more.

Mr. President, this is a time for grieving, but it is also a time for sincere reflection on the direction of this country and the nature of child on child violence. Sadly, this nation has experienced an ever increasing number of these incidents in the last two years. We saw it happen in Pearl, Mississippi where two students were killed. We saw it happen in West Paducah, Kentucky where three students were killed. We

saw it in Jonesboro, Arkansas where five were killed and in Springfield, Oregon where two were killed.

We saw a five-year-old Memphis, Tennessee kindergartner last year bring a gun to school because the teacher had given him "timeout" the day before. Now Littleton, Colorado joins that tragic list.

We are still learning the specifics of this latest tragedy. But while this most recent incident may have been executed with more deadly results, it is all too familiar. We must struggle to learn why these incidents are happening with ever increasing frequency. Are children more troubled than they have been in the past? Do parents need to pay more attention to danger signals within their own homes? Do parents even have the ability to recognize danger signs? And do they know what to do when they see the signs of trouble?

I am certain that we will all continue to ask these questions in the coming days and weeks. I hope we don't stop asking until we find some answers.

One area in which I have been working for many years is the problem of gun access. I realize that bringing up gun control at this time might be viewed by some as trying to capitalize on yesterday's tragedy. I am sure the NRA will criticize those of us who connect this violence with the easy access of guns in America. But sadly, times of tragedy like this are often the only times people pay attention to the problems plaguing our society. If we do not speak up now, we may not prevent future Littletons from occurring.

Children have easy access to guns of every sort and every caliber—including assault weapons and high capacity clips that make it all too simple to strike fellow students down in mere seconds. Whereas in the past a grievance might be settled in a brief fistfight, today our children often turn to firearms.

Yesterday, two masked gunmen killed as many as 25 people with semi-automatic gunfire and explosive devices. Other students hid under desks and in rooms throughout the school, watching the gruesome scene develop on televisions within the classrooms, and in some cases calling the media to report crying, gunfire, and the sound of running feet from within the school walls. One student reported to police that he saw two of his classmates carrying shotguns, automatic weapons, and pipe bombs.

We may never be able to stop children from feeling alone and wanting to strike out. But we can certainly stop them from gaining the use of high capacity weapons with which to strike. And we should.

In 1994, we passed a ban on assault weapons and high capacity ammunition clips, with the intent to get these guns off the streets, out of the hands of

criminals, and away from our kids. But because of strong NRA opposition, we were forced to allow pre-existing guns and clips to remain on the shelves of stores across this country. And although the President has stopped the importation of most assault weapons to this country, millions of high capacity ammunition magazines continue to flow onto our shores and into the hands of criminals and, indeed, our children.

In fact, between March and August of last year alone, BATF approved more than 8 million large-capacity clips for importation into America. The clips approved during this one short period accounted for almost 128 million rounds of ammunition—and every round represents the potential for taking one human life.

Mr. President, 75, 90, and even 250-round clips have no sporting purpose. They are not used for self defense. They have only one use—the purposeful killing of other men, women and children.

I have introduced legislation, supported by the President, that will stop the flow of these clips into this country. I know that we cannot eliminate these clips from existence. But we must—we must—do our best to make it harder and harder for children to find these clips and to use these guns.

It is both illogical and irresponsible to permit foreign companies to sell items to the American public—particularly items that are so often used for deadly purposes—that U.S. companies are prohibited from selling. It is time to plug this loophole and close our borders to these tools of death and destruction. Our domestic manufacturers are complying with the law, and we must now force foreign manufacturers to comply as well.

In closing our borders to these high capacity clips, we will not put an end to all incidents of gun violence. But we will limit the destructive power of that violence. We will not stop every troubled child who decides to commit an act of violence from doing so, but we can limit the tools that a child can find to carry out that act.

Each of us has been touched in some way by the devastating effects of gun violence. Each of our states has faced unnecessary tragedy and senseless destruction as a result of the high-powered, high-capacity weapons falling into the hands of gangs, drive-by shooters, cop killers, grievance killers, and yes, even children. My own state of California has too often been the subject of national attention due to incidents of gun violence.

We must work to console the victims of this crime and the families of those who have been injured. My thoughts and prayers go out to those who have been affected by yesterday's events. We must now rededicate our efforts to prevent future tragedies from developing. I for one want to stop the easy access

juveniles have to weapons of war, reduce this violence we see every night on TV, and help strengthen and nurture a new family ethic that says "enough" to this kind of violence.

TRAGEDY IN COLORADO

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I thank my friends, the Senator from Nevada, Mr. REID, and the Senator from California for the condolences and well wishes they have offered.

Yesterday, the parents in Jefferson County, CO, said goodbye to their children on their way to school as they have done on countless mornings, and as I have done, and as you have also done as a parent over the years. But for some, that goodbye must now be their final farewell. As a parent and grandparent and the husband of a person who taught school for over 10 years, I can't imagine the agony those families are feeling this morning. Today, my whole State is paralyzed with grief, as you might know.

Hundreds of families in Colorado endured a life-or-death lottery—knowing students at Columbine High School were dead, but not knowing if their youngsters were among those killed. It is tragic that on Earth Day the remains of those students will be returned to the Earth while their souls go to heaven.

The community of Littleton is a very nice town. I visit there often. Mr. President, Columbine High School is a fine school, with a fine staff, a good curriculum and nice youngsters. It has no history of racial violence or gang trouble or anything of that nature. It was not a school you would ever expect something like this to happen in. Certainly, there is a story in that and a tragedy. For those families, there will be no more hurried breakfasts, no more arguments over curfews when they send the youngsters to school, no more report cards, no more money for trips to the malls, and no more plans for after they leave high school.

What really frightens me is that, despite our best intentions to prevent this from happening, these horrors find a way to continue. In fact, Colorado has had a law on the books since 1994 that prevents any weapons from going into a public school. But they still do. With a gun, a bomb, a knife, a club, or whatever, young people are using violence as a way to resolve disagreements.

I don't know how we got there. Perhaps nobody does. I can remember the days when young people decided it was OK to have disagreements in the streets and they might have fist fights after school, or drag races, things of that nature. Those means were not right or acceptable, but those days are long gone. Now, too often they tend to kill their way to solutions. The disputes in those days were between two

individuals, and they ended up shaking hands. Somebody lost and somebody won. In those days, we all lived through it. Now, all too often some of the parties to a conflict lose their lives. I don't know when we traded pugilism for pipe bombs. Frankly, I don't think they have found all the bombs at Littleton High School. They are still searching.

In fact, one went off at 2 o'clock this morning.

I don't know when these youngsters got accustomed to killing each other. But I know we often blame television, we blame movies, we blame video games, and we blame a number of other things.

But those children in Jefferson County and their families ache every day. I just wanted to tell the people of Colorado that my colleagues, Senator WYDEN, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator REID, Senator LAUTENBERG, and a number of others have all offered their sympathies, and want people in Colorado to know that our hearts in the United States Senate are with all of the families through this terrible and tragic time.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in 1969, American astronauts heading for the first walk on the moon sent back breathtaking pictures of the Earth. Later that year, Senator Gaylord Nelson called on teachers and students to hold a national teach-in on environmental issues.

The two events were closely related. The NASA photos gave everyone on Earth an inescapable image of our planet as one world, a tiny "blue ball" floating in the vastness of space. Along with Senator Nelson's call to action, it helped galvanize a growing consciousness of the Earth's fragile environment and how it was affected by human activity.

Millions of people answered Gaylord Nelson's call. On April 22, 1970, over 20 million Americans—including students at 10,000 public schools and a thousand colleges—gathered to express their concern about environmental issues. "Earth Day" was born.

Congress responded quickly by establishing the Environmental Protection Agency and enacting three sweeping laws that laid the cornerstone for the environmental protections we enjoy today: the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

The first Earth Day and its aftermath were a great success. On Earth Day 1999, we can celebrate the fact that the air we breathe, the water we drink, and our oceans, rivers, and streams are cleaner now than when Earth Day was first celebrated. In the past three decades, we have banned lead in gasoline. We banned DDT. We reduced toxic air emissions. We established strong public health standards for drinking water.

We eliminated direct dumping of sewage into our oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams.

We have made great progress in providing a safer and healthier environment for ourselves and our children. But we still have a long way to go, especially where children are concerned. Most of our environmental standards are designed to protect adults rather than children. In most cases, we haven't even done the tests that would allow us to measure how harmful substances affect our children. And, perhaps most surprisingly, in the face of that uncertainty, we don't presume that harmful substances may present special dangers to our children and adopt a more protective standard.

In effect, our environmental laws assume that what we don't know about harmful substances won't hurt our children.

That is why I wrote my Children's Environmental Protection Act, or CEPA. CEPA would child-proof our environmental laws. It would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set environmental standards to protect children. And, most importantly, if there is no specific data that would allow EPA to measure the dangers to children, it requires EPA to set a more protective standard to take that lack of information into account.

As we strive to give our children a safer environment, we must also consider the natural legacy we hope to leave them. Along with clean air and water, we need to preserve wild places and wide-open spaces for future generations to enjoy. We need to preserve historic sites, conserve farmland, and maintain public parks.

Earlier this year, Congressman GEORGE MILLER and I introduced sweeping legislation in the Senate and the House of Representatives to protect America's historic and natural heritage. The Permanent Protection for America's Resources 2000 Act—or Resources 2000—sets aside \$2.3 billion annually in offshore oil and gas drilling revenues to create a sustainable source of funding to acquire and maintain public lands, expand urban recreation opportunities, and protect the Nation's marine, wildlife, and historic resources.

To mention just one example, Resources 2000 would mandate full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In 1965, Congress established this Fund, which was to receive \$900 million a year from Federal oil revenues for acquisition of sensitive lands and wetlands. The good news is that Fund has collected over \$21 billion since 1965. The bad news is that only \$9 billion of this amount has been spent on its intended uses. More than \$12 billion has been shifted into other Federal accounts. Resources 2000 would fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million per year, the full level authorized by Congress.